VIEW OF STOKE-GOLDING CHURCH.

(From a Correspondent.)

AND "*Historical account of the Church of Saint Margaret, Stoke-Golding, Leicestershire.*" By THOMAS LARKINS WALKER, Architect, of Nuneaton, 6 plates. London: John Weale, 1844.

THE view of this church, which was sent to us last year by a correspondent, has been engraved some months, and though inaccurate in perspective and some other particulars, we this week insert it as it is, in order that we may have the opportunity of cautioning our correspondents relative to the precision which it is necessary to observe in architectural delineations.

We are so overrun this week with important matters of immediate interest, that we have with difficulty found space for the subjoined extracts relative to Stoke-Golding, from Nichols's Topography of Leicestershire, reserving, till our next number, all remarks upon the church itself, and our Review of Mr. Walker's excellent work upon the same subject, which has been issued since our view of the church was engraved.

Stoke, in an old subsidy roll of the year 1505, (which was in Mr. Burton's possession) called Stoke Mansfield, is now called Stoke-Golding. It is bounded by Dadlington on the north, by Barwell on the east, by Wykin on the south, and Higham on the west. This is one of the townships which pay suit and service to the court of Hinckley, of which parish it was formerly a chapelry, and may still be said to form a part, though the inhabitants have all the privileges of a distinct parish; and the chapel, when rebuilt in the reign of King Edward III., was regularly declared to be a distinct church; but the rectory is still annexed to the vicarage of Hinckley. In the Itinerary of 1280, Stoke, Higham, and Upton, answered collectively as one vill.

In 1293, Nicholas de Warwick and Joan his wife gave this manor to Alice, widow of William de Hinckley, in exchange for the manor of Fulbroke, co. Warwick.

In 1297, it was found that Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, the king's brother, at the time of his death, held divers lands at Stoke.

In 1342, Thomas Nevile, by fine, entailed the manor of Stoke on the heirs of his body lawfully begotten; and for default, on his brother Henry, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; and for default, on John, the son of Cicely Simond, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; and for default, on Thomas, the brother of the said John, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; and for default, on Thomas, the son of John Woodford, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

In 1346, Robert Champaigne, Giles Meignell, John Marshall, and John Bare (on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodstock, the king's eldest son) were assessed 20s. for half a knight's fee in Upton and Stoke, parcel of the honours of Leicester and Winton.

In 1361, it was found that Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster, died seised of one knight's fee in Stoke, which Ralph Champaigne then held; also of one knight's fee in Sapcoat,

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